ARKADAKSIY, Tu.A.; BAKASHEVA, L.I.; ZHMYKHOV, I.H.; VOITENKO, Ye.S.;

BOSHCHENKOV, K.P.; ILYAKHIN, M.I.; KORUL KOV, V.A.; EHAINOV, P.A.;

LOBANOV, V.I.; MAMEDOV, A.; MARZEAH BAHEK; RODIONOV, S.R.; HOSTOVSKIY,

S.N.; SAKOVICH, V.P.; PIMINOV, P.T.; ZHELEZNOVA, L.M., red.; ZAFCROV,

MARZETTED.; RAKOV, S.I., tekhn.red.

[History of the trade-union movement in foreign countries, 1939-1957] Istoria profdvizheniia za rubezhom; 1939-1957 gody. Izd-vo VIaSPS Profizdat, No.3. 1958. 669 p. (KIRA 12:2)

1. Moscow. Moskovskova vysskava shkola profdvisheniya. 2. Kafedra istorii profsoyuznogo dvizheniya za rubezhom Moskovskov vysskav shkoly profdvizheniya (for all except Zheleznova, Zaborov, Rakov).

(Trade uničns)

AUTHOR: Zaborov, M.A., Candidate of Historical Sciences

TITLE: New Crusadors

PERIODICAL: Nauka i zhizn', 1959, Nr 6, pp 47-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This is an antireligious article stating that the Roman catholic Church is a faithful ally of the "imperialists" and Western "war-mongers" because she allegedly favors or directly preached a new crusade against atheist communist countries. There are 4 drawings.

Card 1/1

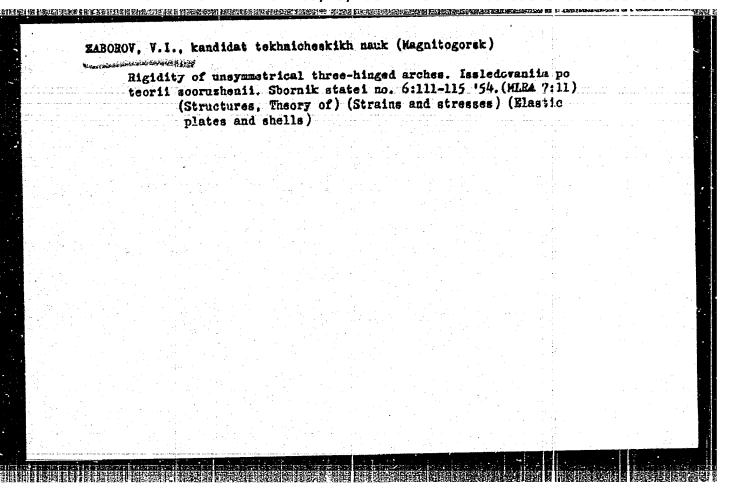
ZABOROV, V. I.

Zaborov, V. I. - "The stability of flat forms in bending round arcs", Skornik trudev Studench. nauch.-tekhn. o-va (Mosk. inzh.-stroit. in-t iz. Kuybysheva), Moscow, 1949, p. 84-91.

SO: U-411, 17 July 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 20, 1949).

	Central Sci Res In	ngth and Rigidity st of Industrial	Structures	(TSN110)	(Hsserts	dion for	the	
	Degree of Candidate	e in the Technica	1 ociences	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				
50:	VECHERNAYA MOSKVA,	JANUARY-DECEMBER	1952					
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ZABOROV, V.I. kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; AFANAS*	TEV. A.K., Pandidat
[Strength and stability of composite arches] Pr vost' sostavnykh arok. Koskva. Gos. izd-vo lit- arkhitekture. 1954. 69 p. (Moscow. TSentral'ny tel'skii institut promysulennykh scorushenii. N no.12) (Arches)	ry po stroil. i



CIA-RDP86-00513R001963320013-3 "APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001

-AUTHOR:

Zeborov. V.T., Cand. Tech. Sciences.

TITLE:

Large roofing slabs for industrial buildings.

(Krypnorazmernye plinty dlya pokrytii poizvodstvennykh

zdanii).

PERIODICAL: "Beton i Zhelezobeton" (Concrete and Reinforced Concrete),

1957, No.3, p.104 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Precest reinforced concrete slabs, 6 x 3 m, 5 x 1.5 m and 5 x 1 m, are manufactured by the Magnitostroi The 6 x 3 m size slab comprises 2 square factory. slabs manufactured in one unit reinforced longitudinally by two end ribs, 30 cm high and 3 cross ribs, 23 cm high. The thickness of the slab is tapering from 6.7 cm (near the ribs) to 3.5 cm in the centre. The reinforcement consists of welded bar reinforcement with a steel mosh. The slabspare calculated for superimposed loads of 500 kg/cm2. The reinforcement is of Mark St - 5, hotrolled. The weight of the reinforcement for one slab is 101.9 kg or 5.66 kg/cm². A 24 hour-continuous The slabs are cast in working cycle is introduced. concrete forms with steel lining according to the design of L. K. Dikovskii. The concrete formwork is coated on the inside with waste lubricating oil to which prevalent oil is added. Concrete Mark 200 is used. The layer ork is vibrated and a smooth surface is obtained while the aid of a opecial vibrating trowel.

Large roofing slabs for industrial buildings. (Cont.) 175

product is steam-cured at a temperature of 60 to 75°C

for 15 to 20 hours. The assembly of the slabs is
carried out by tower cranes Mintyazhstroyevets 3-5-5.

said a special delivery lorry ZIL-150 is used. When
the slabs are in position the end-reinforcement is
welded together. These slabs were designed by
V. T. Zaborov, Cend. Tech. Sciences and A.K. Akrtumyan,
Cend. Tech. Sciences. There are 2 photographs,
1 diagram and 1 Russian reference.

BERSHTEVII. D.O.; VOYTSKHOVSKIY, A.A.; ZABOROV, V.I.

Prestressed 3x12m panels to be used for roofs of industrial buildings.
Stroi. prom. 35 no.12:35-37 D '57.

1. Ural'nkiy filial Akademii atroitel'stwa i arkhitektury SSSR.
(Roofs, Concrete)

ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; HOSIN, G.S., insh.; TIUMENTSEVA.

L.F., insh.

Device for determining dynamic properties of elastic materials.

Stroi.mat. 6 no.4:39-40 Ap 160. (MIRA 13:6)

(Acoustical materials—Testing)

26246 \$/194/61/000/001/004/038 17.1352 15.8320 1080, 1327 only D216/D304 74,4200 Zaborov. V.I., Rosin, G.S. and Tyumentseva, L.P.

AUTHORS:

An instrument for determining dynamic properties of elastic materials TITLE:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Avtomatika i radioelektronika,

no. 1, 1961, 27, abstract 1 Al88 (Stroit, materialy, no. 4, 1960, 39-40)

The description is given of an instrument for determining the elasticity modulus and loss factor of anti-vibration and sound-absorbing isolating pads. The instrument was designed at the Ural branch of the Building and Architecture Academy of the USSR. The modulus of electricity is determined by means of an electro-dynamical vibrometer from the velocity of propagation of acoustical waves in the sample; the loss factor - from the width of the resonance curve. The experimental results are given of the analysis of form plastic, of wood fiber plates, etc. together with graphs of the

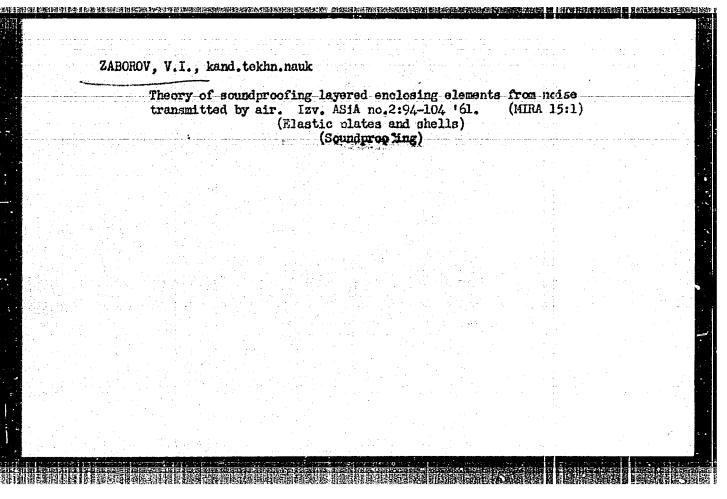
Card 1/2

PERIODICAL:

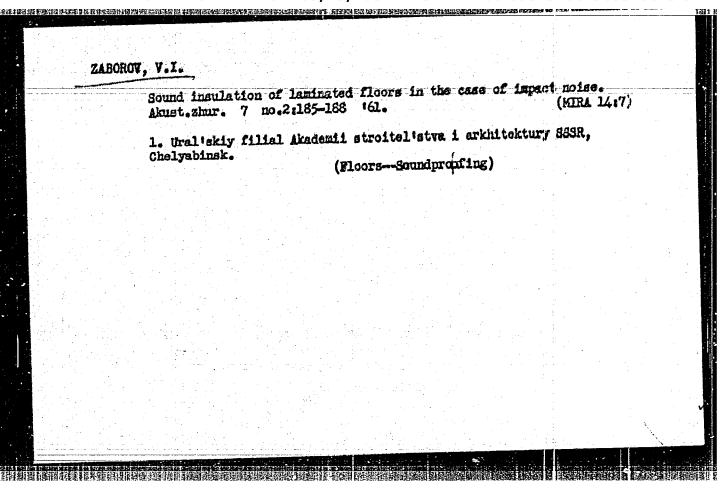
An instrument for determining... 26246
S/194/61/000/001/004/038
D216/D304

dependence of the elasticity moduli of those materials on frequency of vibrations. The largest loss factors (0.56) are exhibited by the foam plastic. (NXB (PKhV)), by the mineral felt with synthetic binding (0.27) and by the hair fel (0.25). 2 figures.

Card 2/2



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		Acoutical materials/		1.5	
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ZABOROV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk; ROSIN, G.S., inzh.; KLYACHKO, L.N., inzh.

Device for multiple-frequency vibration of a concrete mix. Trudy
NIIZHB no.21:99-102 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

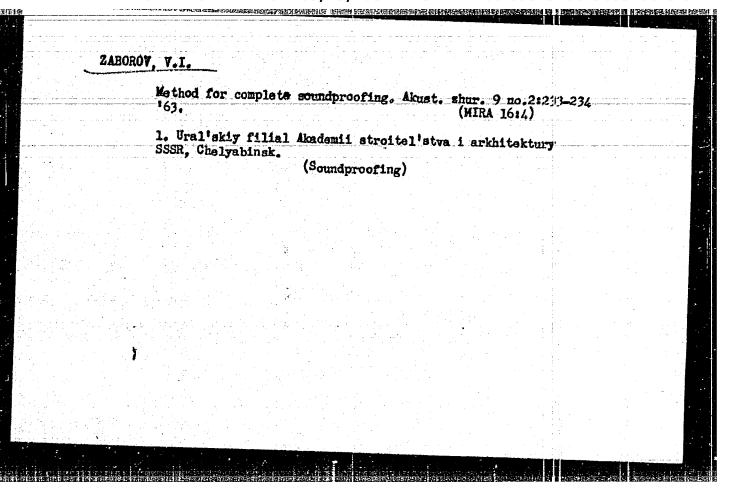
1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR.

(Yibrated concrete)

[Theory of the soundproofing of enclosing elements] Teorifa zvukoizoliatsii ograzhdaiushchikh konstruktsii. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1962. 115 p. (MIRE 15:5)					
(Soundproofing)					
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(Cellings—Soundproofing)		Practical method of calculating ceiling sound insulation from percussive noises. Izv.ASiA no.3:107-113 '62. (MIRA 15:11)	
		(Ceilings—Soundproofing)	
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1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii st SSSR, Chelyabinsk. (Architectural		(MIRA 16:4 arkhitektur);;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;;	
(Architecture 1	acoustics)			
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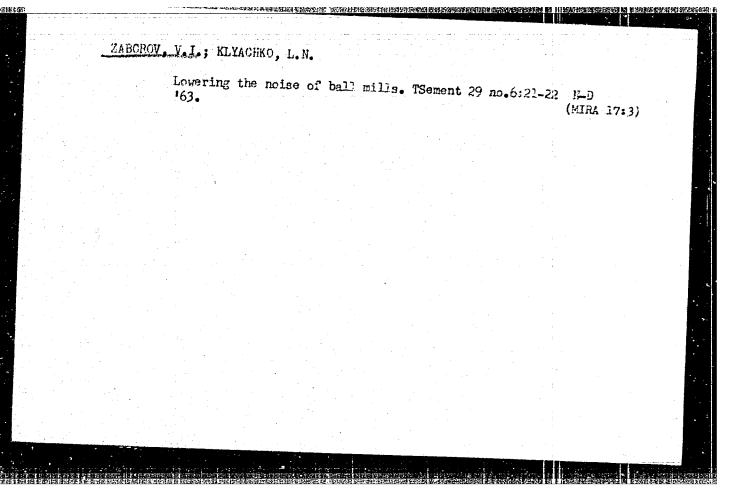


ZABOROV, V.I.; TYUNENSEVA, L.P.

Calculation of the insulation of impact noise taking local crumpling into account. Akust. zhur. 11 no.1:57-61 '65.

(MIRA 18:4)

1. Ural'skiy gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut abornykh zhelezobetonnykh izdeliy i konstruktsiy, Chelymbinsk.



ZABOROV, V.I.; KLYACHKO, L.N.

Sound insulation of double panels without contact along the contours. Akust. zhur. 9 no.41486-488 '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Ural'skiy filial Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR, Chelyabinsk.

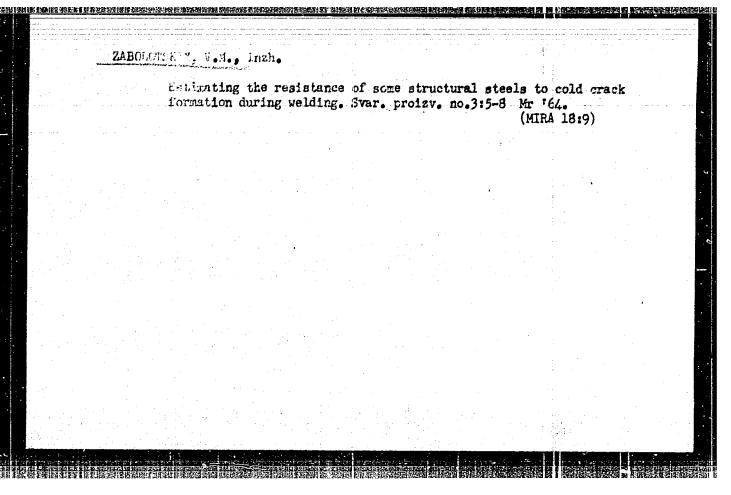
ZABOROV, V.I.; KLYACHKO, L.N.; ROSIN, G.S.; BOLOTINA, A.V., red.

[Noise control by sound insulation] Bor'ba s shumom metodemi zvukcizeliatsii. Moskva, Izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., 1964. 121 p. (MIRA 17:5)

NIKOL'SKIY, Vladimir Nikolayevich; ZABOROV, Vladimir Isaakovich;
BECAK, B.A., red.; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekim. red.

[Soundproofing large-panel buildings; a guide for designers] Zvukoizoliatsiia krupnopanel'nykh zdanii; posobie proektirovshchikov. Moskva, Stroitzdat, 1964. 241 p.

(MIRA 17:3)



AUTHOR: Zaborov, V.P. SOV/109-4-4-3/24

TITLE: A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

(Metod izometricheskogo preobrazovaniya radiolinz)

PERIODICAL: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, pp 576 - 583 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A cross-section of the investigated lens by the plane (x, y) is considered. Some portions of the contour L of the lens, which limits the medium with a variable refractive index n (x,y), can extend to infinity. The radiator of the system is situated either inside the lens on the contour L or lies outside the lens, as shown in Figure 1. The remaining area of the plane (x,y) is filled with a medium having a refractive index of n₁ = 1.

The whole plane (x,y) can also be considered as being filled with media having a refractive index N, in such a way that for each region of the system, the index N is a continuous function of the co-ordinates. However, the continuity disappears at the boundaries of the media. The expression for an element of the optical path in the plane

Card1/5

A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

(x,y) is given by:

$$ds^2 = N^2(x, y)(dx^2 + dy^2)$$
 (1)

$$\bar{N} = \frac{N}{|w^{k_1}|^2}$$
 (4a)

Card2/5

A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

is a complex analytical function such that w = u +jv . The lens after the transformation is shown in Figure 2. If the expressions for ds and ds are not in the form of Eq (1), they can always be transformed into this shape and further transformed by means of Eq (4a). If, for example, ds is described in a co-ordinate system (p, q) in such a way that ds is given by Eq (la), the expression for ds is given by Eq (2b). In order that ds = ds , the conditions expressed by Eqs (3a) should be fulfilled. The above formulae are used to investigate a flat lens of constant thickness with the radiation source placed at the origin of the co-ordinates (Figure 3). optical path of the lens in a polar system of co-ordinates, (r, A), is described by Eq (2a). If a new variable p = ln r is introduced, the expression becomes isometric and the refractive index $\bar{N}(r, \theta) = N(x, y)/kr$. The equivalent system is shown in Figure 4. Another type of isometric transformation is known in the theory of surfaces, where the invariant is the first quadratic form of the

Card3/5

A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses

surface; that is the expression for an element of path on the surface. In a system of orthogonal co-ordinates (p, q) an element of the path is described by Eq (5), where E and G are the coefficients of the first quadratic form of the surface. The element of a surface which is obtained by banding the first surface, is given by Eq (6) where (p, q) is an orthogonal co-ordinate system which is dependent on the surface. The relationship between the quadratic form coefficients in the old and the new coordinates is given by the last equation on p 581. above transformation method can be employed in the design of lenses having a variable refractive index. In the design it is necessary to choose a suitable function $w^*(z^*)$. If the lens is in the form of half a "fish eye", its refractive index is given by Eq (7), where r is the distance from the centre of the lens (its radius being equal to unity); this expression was first obtained by C. Maxwell in 1865. In polar co-ordinates, such that $x = 2\theta/\pi$ and $y = -(2/\pi)\ln r$, the refractive index

Card4/5

A Method of Isometric Transformation of Radio Lenses
is given by the last equation on p 583. The author
expresses his gratitude to the Candidate of Technical
Sciences I.B. Abramov for a number of very useful remarks.

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

Card 5/5

SOV/109-4-4-4/24 AUTHOR: Zaborov, V.P.

TITLE: Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant

Thickness (Izometricheskoye preobrazovaniye linz

postoyannoy tolshchiny)

Radiotekhnika i elektronika, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 4, PERIODICAL:

pp 584 - 591 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The article can be regarded as a continuation of the

preceding paper (see pp 576-583 in this issue of the journal). The system considered is shown diagrammatically

in Figure 1. The variable refracting index of this lens

is given by Eq (1), where n is the value of the refractive index at y = 0; d is the thickness of the

lens. It is necessary to find an optical system

equivalent to that shown in Figure 1, so that the axis of the revolution of the body of the new system is normal

to the plane (r,θ) and its refractive index is solely a function of the radius. Also, it is required that at

the output of the system a plane wave should be produced.

A path element in the old co-ordinate system is written as Eq (2), while that in the new co-ordinates is given by

Card1/4

Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness

the next equation. The latter equation can be in the isometric form, if a new variable $p = \ln r$ is introduced. If the function $w^*(z^*) = jkz^*$, the refractive index is a function of r and is given by:

$$\bar{n}(r) = \frac{2n_0}{1 + \frac{nr}{2kd}} - 1 - \frac{nr}{2kd}$$

$$k(r + r)$$

This equation represents a family of lenses which are equivalent to the lens of constant thickness, k being the variable parameter of the system. The trajectories of the family of rays are described by the first equation on p 586, where r₁ is the co-ordinate of the exit of a ray from the

lens. The case when $k = \pi/2d$ can be regarded as representing a generalised Maxwell lens. This is illustrated

Card2/4

Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness

in Figure 2. Figure 3 illustrates the case of a lens for $k_1 = \pi/d$. The distribution of the amplitudes at the output of the family of lenses is described by:

$$\frac{p(r_1)}{p(\alpha)} \frac{|d\alpha|}{|dr_1|} = \frac{p}{2dn_0} \frac{\overline{n}(r_1)}{\overline{n}(r_1)} = \frac{p}{2dk} \frac{2dk}{n} \operatorname{Arsch cos } \alpha$$

where a represents the angular co-ordinate. The values of the amplitudes as a function of r are plotted in Figure 4. A family of single-parameter lenses of the above type has a number of metal-air analogues, which are in the form of a pair of parallel conducting plates serving as a guide for a TEM wave. Focusing of the energy is done by curving the plates. The quadratic form of the surface of such a system is given by Eq (3), where Θ is the turning angle of the curve L around the axis z, t is the length of the arc along L. It is shown that the

Card3/4

Isometric Transformation of the Lenses of Constant Thickness

two-plate analogues are equivalent to the lens of constant thickness, provided the latter is bounded by Eq. (4) in the direction of y. From the above analysis it is change of the shape of the lens; the phase front either remains constant or is also changed.

There are 5 figures and 2 references, 1 of which is Soviet

SUBMITTED: October 24, 1957

SHVABE, A.K., kand.sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk; ZABOROVA, Ye.V.,
nauchnyy sotrudnik

Effect of two different types of feeding on the productivity
of cows and the composition of milk [with summary in English].

IZV. TSKhA no.2:163-177 '61.

(Cows.-Feeding and feeds)

(MIFA 14:8)

(MIFA 14:8)

ZABOROVSKAYA, M. B.

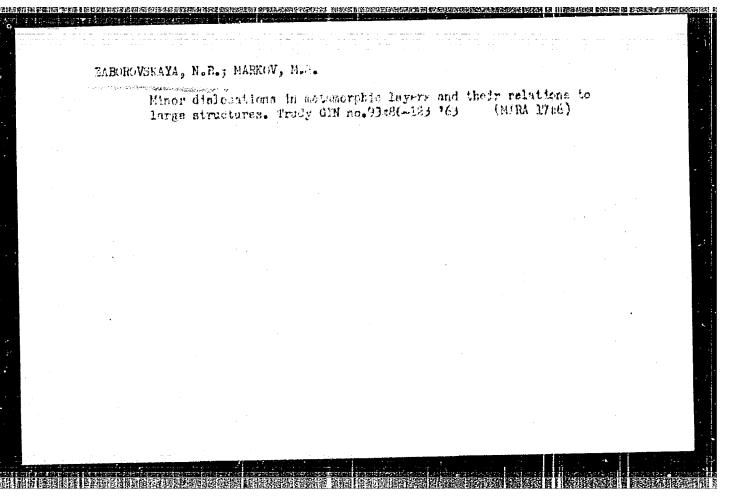
Zaborovskaya, M. B. "On the salmon of the Gridinaya Rivor", Raboty Mor. biol. stantsii
Karelo-Fin. gos. un-ta, Issue 1, 1947 (In column headings: 1948), p. 104-22, Bibliog:
p. 121-22.

SO: U-4392 19 August 53 (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No 21, 1949).

ZABOROVSKAYA, N.B.; LIPKOV, L.Z.; MARKOV, M.S.; NEKRASOV, G.Ye.

Genesis of the Cretaceous structures of the Taygonos Peninsula. Geotektonika no.6:56-68 N-D '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Geologicheskiy institut AN SSSR i Severo-Vostochnoye geologicheskoye upravleniye. Submitted May 25, 1965.



ZABOROVSKAYA, YE. E.

Dissertations: "Investigation of the Solutions of Polyvinylchloride Resins in Relation to the Content of Chlorine." Cand Tech Sci, Moscow Textile Inst, Moscow, 1953. (Referativnyy Zhurnal, Khimiya, Moscow, No. 15 Aug 54)

SO: SUM 393, 28 Feb 1955

GIL*, V.Ye.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Ye.E.; DONTSOVA, E.P.; BUENOVA, B.G.

Adhesion of thermosetting polymers to glass. Vysokom.socd. 5 no.2:269-273 F '63. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii imeni Lomonosova. (Folymers) (Glass) (Adhesion)

45400 s/190/63/005/002/020/024 B101/B102

AUTHORS:

Guli, V. Ye., Chernin, I. M., Zaborovskaya, Ye. E.,

Dontsova, E. P., Gvil'dis, V. Yu.

TITLE:

Investigation of the rupture process of glass fabric-

reinforced resins

Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 5, no. 2, 1963,

PERIODICAL: 274-278

TEXT: The effect of the nature of the binder on the tensile strength of glass-reinforced resins (GRR) was studied. $\sigma = f(\varepsilon)$ was determined and the breaking process was recorded with a high-speed camera. Results: GRR with epoxy phenol or epoxy phenol-rubber binder (I) break in the same way as a homography had the material of the same way as a homogeneous brittle material, o = 1600 ± 50 kg/cm2. In GRR with epoxy organosilicon binder, the individual glass fabric layers behave nonuniformly, or 1250 + 100 kg/cm². GRR with epoxy resin binder differed but slightly from I, but a slight separation into layers set in; o = 1550 ± 50 kg/cm². The most irregular behavior was observed in glass fabric layers with polyester maleinate or epoxy polyester acrylate binder; o = 650 ± 100 kg/cm2. Card 1/2

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Investigation of the repture ...

S/190/63/005/002/020/024 B101/B102

Conclusion: The strength of GRR increases with the cohesive strength of the binder and with its adhesion to glass. Under otherwise equal conditions, the highest strength is obtained if the difference between the relative elongation of the GRR and of the binder itself is small. Cwing to the penetration of the binder into microcracks and the resulting compensation of the overstrain peaks the strength of the GRR can be higher than the total of the strengths of glass fabric and binder. There are 9 figures.

ASSOCIATION:

Moskovskiy institut tonkoy khimicheskoy tekhnologii im. M. V. Lomonosova (Moscow Institute of Fine Chemical

Technology imeni M. V. Lomonosov)

SUBMITTED:

September 8, 1961

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4046901 S/0191/64/000/010/0053/0055

AUTHOR: Dontsova, E. P.; Gvil'dis, V. Yu.; Zatorovskaya, Ye. E.; Gul', V. Ye.

TITLE: Temperature dependence of the rupture of fiberglass fabrics during uni-

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy*, no. 10, 1964, 53-55

TOPIC TAGS: fiberglass fiberglass fabric, plastic cloth, laminated plastic, reinforced plastic, epoxide resin, epoxyphenol resin, binder, ply separation

ABSTRACT: The authors attempted to clarify the temperature dependence of the tensile strength of fiberglass fabrics on the basis of the assumption that if the resin and glass fibers undergo the same deformation, the plastic material belowes as a monolith, does not separate into layers, and is destroyed only if the stress applied to it exceeds the combined strength of all the glass fabric layers. Fiberglass fabrics containing epoxyphenol resin or epoxide binders (K-75 for K-82) were investigated over a temperature range of -40 to +200C. It was found that fabrics based on different binders differ very little from one another in tensile strength at either low temperatures (-40C) or temperatures above 100-150C, regardless of the different strength and thermal stability of the hardened binders. In the range

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Card 2/3

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ACCESSION NR: AP4046901

ASSCCIATION: None

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SUB CODE: MT, AS

NO REF SOV: .003

SUBMITTED: 00

OTHER: 000

Card

3/3

GORDOV, A. N.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Z. U.; KAYANDER, M. S.

Devices for determining dynamic errors of heat-sensing elements in measuring temperatures under conditions of varying heat transfer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51: 185-197 61. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Thermometry) (Heat-Transmission)

GORDOV, A. N.; ZABOROVSKAYA, Z. U.

Experimental investigation of the method for determining dynamic errors in measuring gas-flow temperatures in case of uniforally changing temperature and heat transfer. Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer i izm. prib. no.51:198-220 161. (MIRA 16:1)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii im. D. I. Mendeleyeva.

(Thermometry)

S/263/62/000/013/009/015 1007/1207

AUTHORS:

Gordov, A. N., Zaborovskaya, Z. U., Kayander, M. S.

TITLE:

Apparatus for determining dynamic errors in thermal detectors in temperature measure-

ments under varying heat-transfer conditions

PERIODICAL:

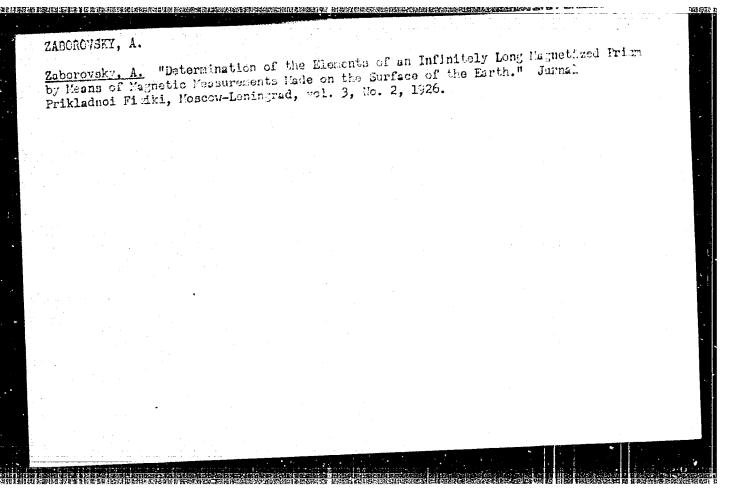
Referativnyy zhurnal, otdel'nyy vypusk. 32. Izmeritel'naya tekhnika, no. 13, 1562, 53, abstract 32.13.390. (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta stabdartov, mer i izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min.

SSSR, no. 51 (111), 1961, 185-197)

TEXT: A description is given of test units for determining the errors in measurement of temperature fluctuations of a gas stream by different thermal detectors under varying flow-velocity (and heat-transfer) conditions. One of these test units was used to investigate thermal detectors under conditions of monotone variation of flow temperature and velocity. The temperature of a body immersed in the stream was found to vary according to a law basically different from the law of flow-temperature fluctuations. The other unit was used for similar investigations but with fluctuating flow temperature and velocity. A difference was found between the average temperature-fluctuation level of the thermal detector and that of the stream. Experimental methods are described and basic mathematical relationships are given. There are 8 figures and 4 references.

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

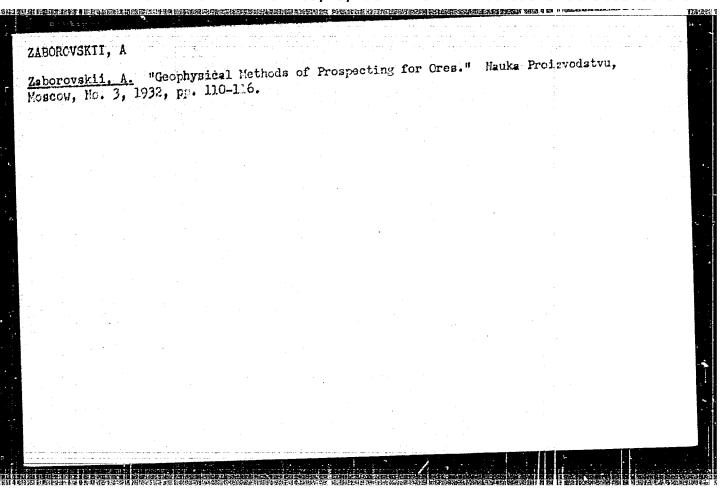


Zahorovsky, A. Geofizicheskoi	"Magnetic Survey in the Moscow Central Industrial Megi- Observatorii v Kuchine, Mo. 31, 1929, pp. 123-140.	on• ^H —T	tudy	

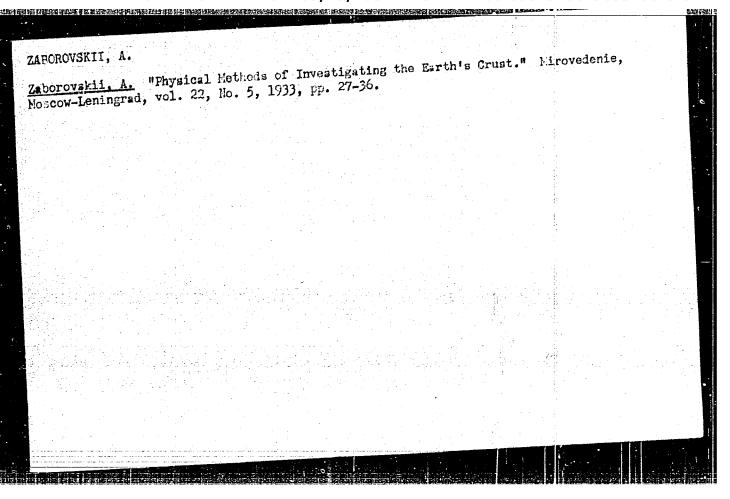
ZABOROVSKIY, Aleksandr Ignat yevich

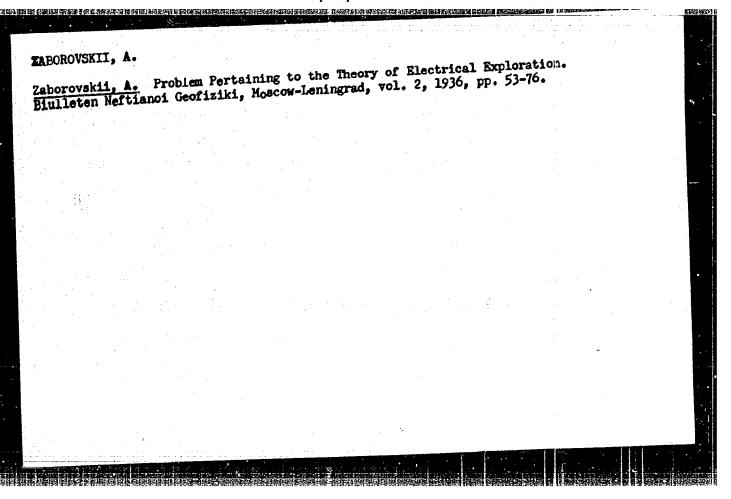
Works of Zaborovskiy: Zemnov magnetism [Terrestrial Magnetism], Moscow-Leningrad-Novosibitsk, 1932; Geofizicheskive metody razvedki [Geophysical Prospecting Method], Moscow-Leningrad, 1932; Elektrorazvedka [Electrical Prospecting], Moscow-Leningrad, 1943.

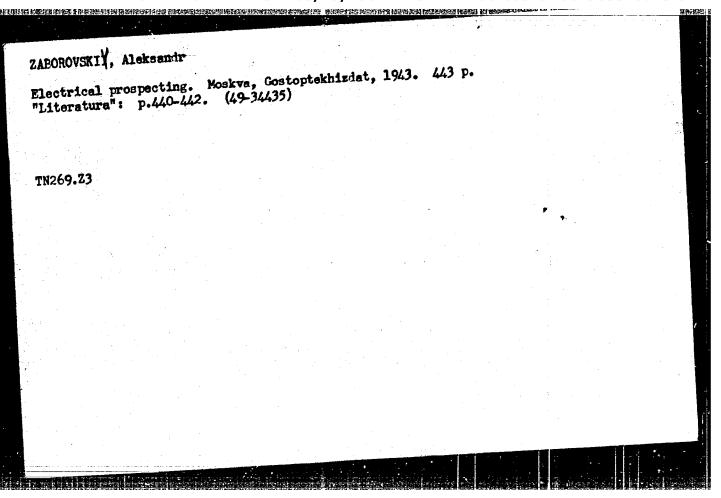
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USSR. 26 Feb. 1947.

SO: Vechernyaya Moskya. Feb. 1947 (Project #17836)

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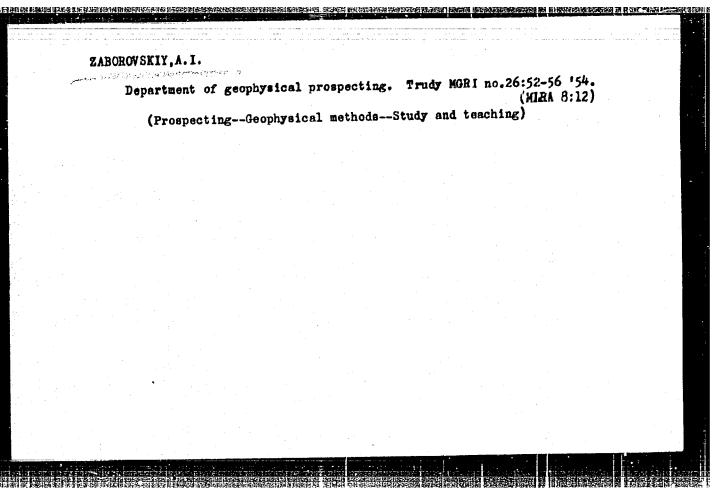
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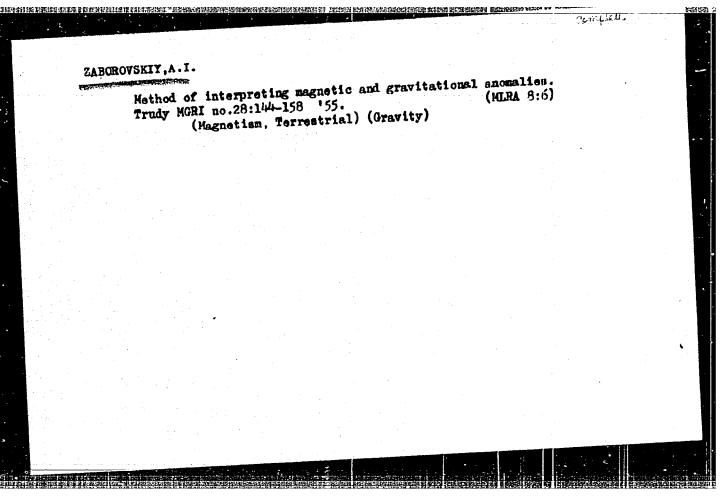
razvedka metodom inductsii. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-tekhn. 1zd-vo

lit-ry po geologii i okhrane nedr. 1954. 92 p. [Microfilm]

(Prospecting—Geophysical methods)

(Magnetic induction)





'ZABCRCVSKIY, A.I., red.: HERLIEG, H.I.,

OGIL'VI, Aleksandr Aleksandrovich; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., red.: HERLIEG, H.I.,

red.; MEZ'YER, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Geoelectric methods of studying karst] Geoelektricheskie metody
isucheniia karsta. Pod red. A.I.Zaborovskogo. [Moskva] Ind-vo
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Mosk.univ., 1956. 159 p.
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2 ABOROVEKIY, ALL BLOKH, Isay Motseyevich; ZABOROVSKIY, A.L., redaktor; KOLOSKOVA, M.I., redaktor izdatel'stva; GUROVA, C.A., tekhnicheskiy redaktor [Dipole electroprofiling; manual for geological surveying, exploration and prospecting] Dischance elektroprofilirovanie; rukovodstvo pri geologicheskom kartirovanii, polskakh i razvedke poleznykh iskopasnykh. Moskva, Gos.nauchao-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po geol. i okhrene nedr, 1957. 190 p. --- [Album of diagrams; supplement to the book "Dipple profiling." Al'hom paletok; prilozhenie k knige "Dipol'nce elektro-(MLRA 10:10) profilirovanie," 1957.32 plates. (Prospecting-Geophysical methods)

> APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 03/15/2001 CIA-RDP86-00513R001963320013-3"

ZABORGUSK

AUTHOR: Zaborovskiy, A. I.

49-11-6/12

Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union. (Elektrorazvedka TTLE: v SSSR)

PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii Nauk SSSR, Seriya Geofizicheskaya, 1957, No.11, pp. 1359-1365 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A very general review is given of the development of the electric prospecting in the Soviet Union, a large part of which is devoted to pre-wer work. Particularly, the author lists the possible fields of application of prospecting by means of alternating fields, mentioning that much work is being carried out on perfecting methods of field measurement and developing special instruments and metering apparatus (B. S. Enenshteyn, G. V. Molochnov). The territory of the Russian platform contains numerous screening inter-layers and for studying the layers beneath them the Institute of Physics of the Earth (Institut Fiziki Zemli) and also the All Union Research Institute for Oil Geophysics (Vsesoyuznyy Nauchno-Issledovatel skiy Institut Neftyanoy Geofiziki) are working on methods of prospecting by using alternating fields. For depths of 1 to 2 km it is convenient to work on frequencies ranging from fractions of one to several tens of c.p.s. By means

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Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union.

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of alternating fields it is possible to carry out either vertical electric sounding or "electromagnetic frequency sounding" in which, in addition to the amplitude values of the measured magnitudes, it is possible to study the character of the changes in phase shifts relative to the phase of the generator (B. S. Enenshteyn) or of one of the components relative to another (A. G. Ivanov). Electronic apparatus is extensively used in electric prospecting and it is stated that a new application is based on studying the field of a radio transmitter and of the deformation in the field caused by the geological structure at the point The main difficulties in of observation (A. G. Tarkhov). the practical utilisation of various methods of electroprospecting by alternating currents are due to the complexity of interpreting the observed results, particularly in ore geophysics where the boundary surfaces are of a complex shape. Therefore, simulation on models is being applied for solving such problems. An important task of Soviet geophysicsts is to prospect for ores located at depths of 400 to 500 m, particularly in the Urals and for this purpose a combination of prospecting by drilling and by radio waves is promising. In regions with difficult

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Electric Prospecting in the Soviet Union.

49-11-6/12

access electrical prospecting from aircraft is important; in this field work in the Soviet Union has just begun and is proceeding both as regards the theory and the development of apparatus and methods of investigation.

ASSOCIATION: Ac.Sc. USSR Institute of Physics of the Earth. (Akademiya Nauk SSSR Institut Fiziki Zemli)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress.

Card 3/3

CHANTURISHVILI, Levan Sioyevich, kand.fiziko-matemat.nauk; ZABOROVSKIY,
A.I., prof., red.; MAL'KOVA, N.V., tekin.red.

[Electric geophysical exploration in designing roads in rugged terrain] Elektrorazvedka pri proektirovanii dorog na perseschennoi mestnosti. Pod red. A.I.Zaborovskogo. Moskva. Hauchnotekhn.izd-vo M-va avtomobil'nogo transp. i shosseinykh dorog RSFSR, 1959. 96 p.

(Roads--Surveying)

GROSHEVOY, G.V.; ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., otv.red.; HIKOLAYEVA, L.K., red.izd-va; MAKOGOHOVA, I.A., tekhn.red.

[Engineering calculation, design, and use of galvanometers in integrating circuits] Tekhnicheskii raschet, proektirovanie i ekspluatatsiia gal'vanometrov dlia integriruiushchikh skhem.

Moakva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSP, 1960, 86 p. (MIRA 13:7)

(Galvanometer)

PRASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

sov/5190

Zaborovskiy, Aleksandr Ignat'yevich

Peremennyye elektromagnitnyye polya v elektrorazvedke (Variable Electromagnetic Fields in Electrical Prospecting) [Moscow] Izd-vo Moskovskogo universiteta, 1960. 183 p. Errata slip inserted. 4,000 copies printed.

Ed.: P.I. Zyukov; Tech. Ed.: M.S. Yermakov.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for students specializing in electrical prospecting.

COVERAGE: The book is based on lectures delivered in the Geological Division of Moscow University. It examines processes occurring in the earth when variable electromagnetic fields are being set for purposes of prospecting. It also presents the elements of the theory of electromagnetic fields. No personalities are mentioned. There are 19 references: 13 Soviet, 2 German, 2 English, 1 French, and 1 Italian.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Foreword

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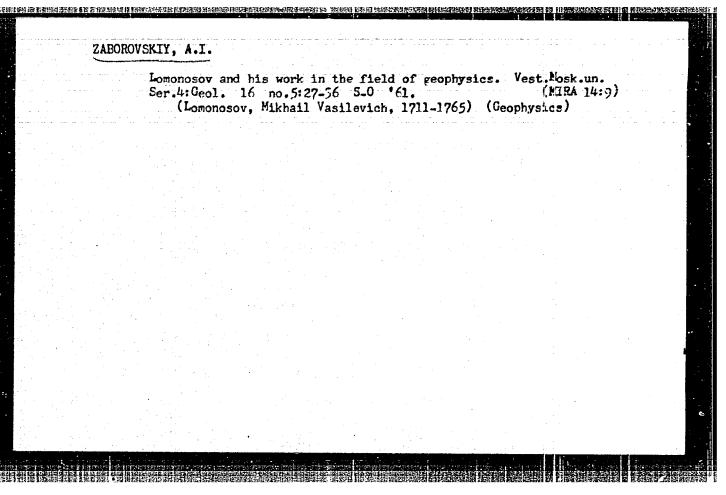
ZABOROVSKIY, A.I., otv. red.; PENKINA, N.V., red. 12d-va; ROMANOV, G.N., tekhn. red.

[Problems concerning the theory and practice of electrometry] Voprosy teorii i prektiki elektrometrii. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1961. 74 p. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Institut fiziki Zemli. (Telemetering)

BARSANOV, G.P., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, prof., red.; KRUTOV, G.A., prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; GORSHKOV, G.P., prof., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, red.; SERGEYEV, Ye.M., doktor geol.-mineral. nauk, prof., red.; ZABOROVSKIY. A.I., prof., doktor fiz.-mat. nauk, red.; LEONOV, G.P., red.; LAZAREVA, L.V., tekhn. red.

[Papers of the Faculty of Geology of Moscow University; for the 21st session of the International Geological Congress] Sbornik trudov geologicheskogo fakulteta Moskovskogo universiteta; k XXI sessii Mezhdunarodnogo geologicheskogo kongressa. Moskva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1961. 222 p. (MIRA 15:2) (Geology—Congresses)



ZABOROVSKIY, Sergey Aleksandrovich, assistent; KULIKOV, Sergey
Nikolayevich, assistent; POPOV, Oleg Vladimirovich, mladelily
nauchnyy sotrudnik; SABIHIN, Yuriy Alekseyevich

Automated electric drive of a coal loader. Izv. vys. uchely. zav.; elektromekh. 5 no.7:810-816 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

1. Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut (for Zaborovskiy, Kulikov).

(Coal-handling machinery-Electric driving)

ZABOROVSKIY; Aleksandr Ignat'yevich; SAKOVTSEV, G.P., prof., retsenzent; KUZ'MINA, N.N., ved. red.; POLOSINA, A.S., tekhn. red.

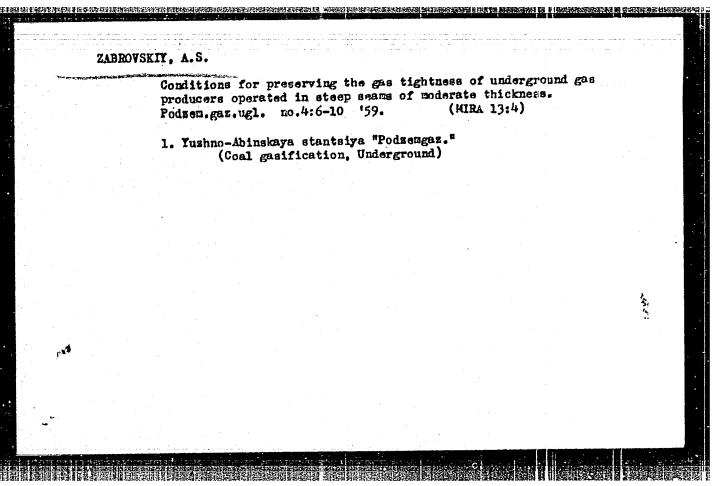
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1. Zaveduyushchiy kafedroy geofizicheskikh metodov razvedki Sverdlovskogo gornogo instituta (for Sakovtsev).

NIEMYSKI, Tadeusz, doc. dr; MAJEWSKI, Julian, mgr inz.; ZABOUSKI, Boguss,

Polish-made synthetic diamonds. Przegl techn 36 no.22:11 '65.

1. Institute of Physics of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw.



TROFIMENCO, N.G.; TIKHONOVICH, S.Ye.; ZABOROVSKIT, B.A.

Designing developing machines for processing black-and-shite motion-picture film copies. Tekh.kino 1 telev. 4 no.9141-43 S 160.

(MIHA 13:9)

(Motion-picture industry--Equipment and supplies)

YURLOV, N.M.; ZABOROVSKIY, T.2.; FILIPOVICH, P.I., GRECHKIN, N.S.

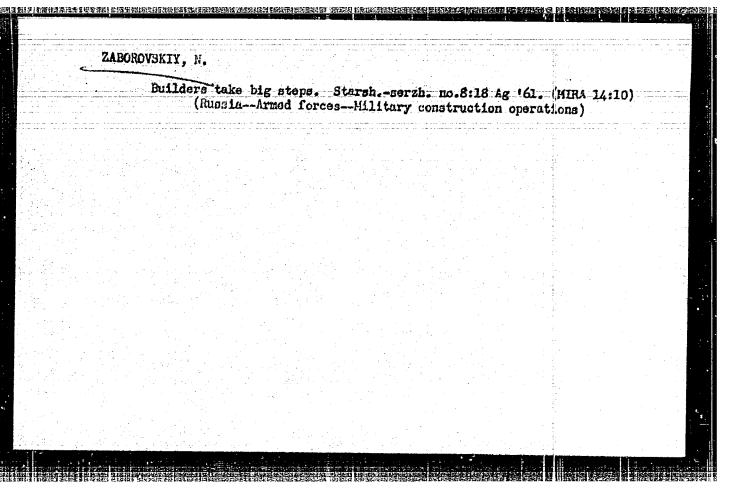
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ZABOROVSKIY, M.A.

Combined brake shoes made of composition materials. Zhel.dor.transp. 46 no.9:73 S *64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Nachal'nik vagonnogo otdela Novokuznetskogo otdeleniya Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.

ZABOROVSKIY, M.A. Combined brake shoes made of composition materials. Zhel. dor. transp. 46 no.9:73 S '64. 1. Nachal'nik vagonnogo otdela Novokuznetskogo otdeleniya Zapadno-Sibirskoy dorogi.



Zaborovskiu, J.A.

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S.A., inzh.; Zyracin, I.Ye.; inzh.; Kulikov, S.H., inzh.; Forov,

O.V., inzh.

A motor drive with wide-range smooth speed control. Elektrichestvo
no.12:20-23 D '57. (Mink 10:12)

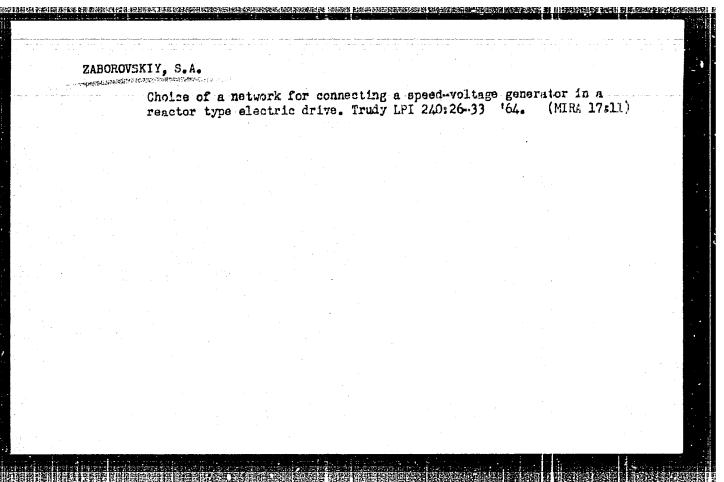
1.Leningradskiy politekhnicheskiy institut im. Kalinina.

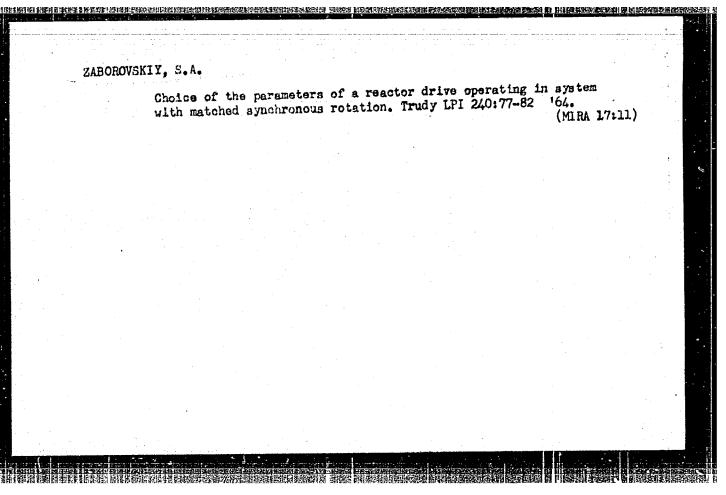
(Electric driving)

ZABOROVSKIY, S.A.; KULIKOV, S.N.; SHAHAKHIN, V.N.

New electric drive system for the adjustable floor in the pavilion of the 26° refracting telescope. 12v. GAO 23 no.4:132-138 164.

(KINA 1739)





NESGOVOROVA, Yelena Dmitriyevna, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; KAAZIK, Paul'
Yuliusovich, kand.tekhn.nauk, dotsent; SHABAKHIN, Vladimir Nikolayetich,
assistent; ZABOROVSKIY. Sergey Aleksandrovich, assistent; BORISOV.
Al'bert Petrovich, assistent; TOKOV, Mikhail Ivanovich, assistent

1. Kafedra elektricheskikh mashin Leningradskogo politekhricheskogo instituta (for Nesgovorova, Kamzik, Borisov, Tokov). 2. Kafedra elektrooborudovaniya promyshlennykh predpriyatiy Leningradskogo politekhnicheskogo instituta (for Sharakhin, Zaborovskiy).

ZAEOROVSKIY, Ye. P.

Acorns
Germination of acorns. Ye. P. Zaborovskiy. Los. khoz. Mo. 1, Jan. 1952.

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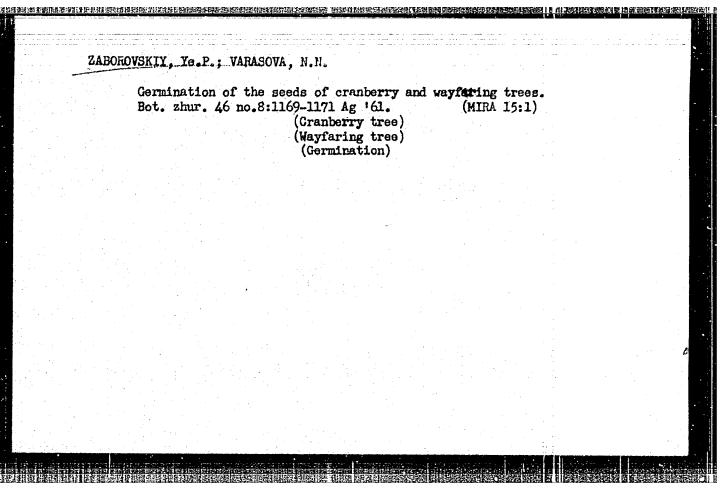
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[Forest plantations and forest drainage] Lesnye kul'tury il lesnye melioratsii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Lrsnaia promyshlennost"," 1964. 391 p. (MIRA 17:5)

ZAPOROVSKIY, Yevgeniy Pavlovich; SOKOLOV, S.Ya., red.; SVETLAYEVA,
A.S., red. izd-va; SHIEKOVA, R.Ye., tekim. red.

[Fruits and seeds of tree and shrub species] Plody i semena drevesnykh i kustarnikovykh porod. Moskva, Goslesbumizdat, 1962.
302 p. (NIRA 15:11)

(Woody plants) (Seeds) (Fruit)



24,5500 authors:

TITLE:

8/589/61/000/051/008/008 1054/1254

Gordov, A.N. and Zaborovskaya, Z.U.

An experimental investigation of a method to determine the dynamic errors in temperature measurements of gas flows at continuously changing temperature and heat transfer

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer i izmeritel nykh priborov. Trudy institutov Komiteta. no. 51 (111). 1961. Issledovaniya v oblasti temperaturnykh izmereniy. 198-220

Text: The discrepancies between the temperature indicated by the thermometer and the actual temperature of the fluid due to transient heat transfer conditions are analyzed, using experimental data obtained by the authors and described in the same publication (p. 185 - 197) [Abstracter's note: See abstract S/589/61/000/051/007/008]. The differential equation describing the dynamic errors of measurement is given as:

 $\frac{dO/d\tau}{dt/d\tau} = A + Bf(\tau) \tag{1}$

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An experimental...

5/589/61/000/051/008/008 1054/1254

where 0 is the indicated temperature or thermometer body temperature; t is the actual temperature of the fluid and T is time. From experimental data A and B are determined for a series of conditions. An accuracy of 3% has been achieved, in more than 315 experimental runs. There are 8 figures, 8 tables.

ASSOCIATION: VNIIM

SUEMITTED: March 18, 1960

Card 2/2

ZABOROMSKA-MLODZINSKA, Zofia. Chemistry of the waters of the Oler River mouth, Przegl, geofiz, 8 no.1/2:55-64 °63. l. Polski Instytut Hydrologiczno-Meteorologiczny, Oddziel Gdynia.

ZABOROWSKA-MLODZINSKA, Zofia, mgr.

Short hydrochemical characteristics of the mouth of the Vistula River. Gosp wodna 22 no.4:167 Ap 162.

1. Zaklad Oceanologii, Panstwowy Institut Hydrologiczne-Meteorologiczny, Gdynia.

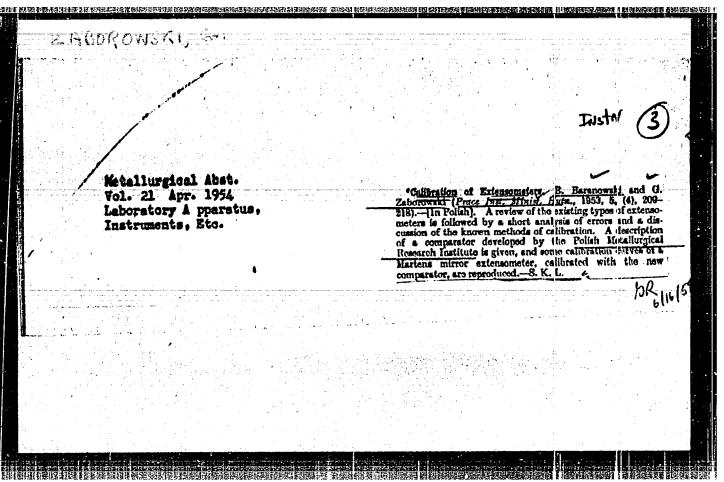
SZPOR, Stanislaw; WASILENKO, Eugeniusz; SAMULA, Jan; DYTKOWSKI, Edmund; SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohden.

Results of lightning recording in Poland. Przegl elektrotech 40 no.3:117-121 Mr*64

1. Zaklad Wysokich Napiec, Politechnika, Gdansk.

SZPOR, Stanislaw; KOTLOWSKI, Jan; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan

Studies on lightning and air discharge by mears of a rotating camera. Pt. 2. Acta techn gedanensia no.219-34 '63.



SZPOR, Stanislaw; DYTKOWSKI, Edmund; SUCHOCKI, Jerzy; ZABOROWSKI, Bohdan

Recording of lightning currents in rural transformer substations and studies on the coordination of lightning arresters with low-voltage power installations. Acta techn gedanensia no.2;39-110
163.

33828

18-1220

S/137/62/000/001/159,'237 A006/A101

AUTHORS:

Joszt, Kazimierz, Zaborowski, Gustaw

TITLE:

The effect of recrystallization annealing on the mechanical properties of M-70 and M-63 brass

PERIODICAL:

Referativnyy zhurnal. Metallurgiya, no. 1, 1962, 49, abstract 11345 "Rudy i metale nieżel", 1960, v. 5, no. 12, 525 - 530, Polish; Russian, English, French, German summaries)

TEXT: In connection with the transition to the continuous method of inter-operational annealing during the cold working of non-ferrous alloy articles in the Polish People's Republic, the authors investigated the effect of recrystallization in the 500 - 800° C range and holding time up to 180 sec on the structure and properties of sheet brass M-70 and M-63, 0.1 - 1 mm thick, at a total reduction of 10, 33, 50 and 60%. The authors mention and discuss the values of $6_{\rm b}$, HV, 6, Erichsen test and grain size as functions of temperature and duration of annealing, and specify the time until the completion of full recrystallization. The possibility is shown of reducing considerably the duration of the recrystallization process from several hours to scores of seconds and simultaneously im-

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The effect of recrystallization annealing on... A006/A101

proving the structural homogeneity of the sheets.

P. Parkhutik

[Abstracters note: Complete translation]